

SENATOR QUAY INDICTED.

MISUSE OF PEOPLE'S BANK FUNDS ALLEGED.

FIVE BILLS PRESENTED—RICHARD R. QUAY ALSO A DEFENDANT—TRIAL MAY COME OFF ON WEDNESDAY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The Grand Jury to-day presented to the County Court true bills of indictment against United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State Treasurer. The bills charge the defendants with conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, the late cashier of the People's Bank, for the unlawful use of the moneys of the bank in the purchase of stock and conspiracy with Hopkins in the misuse of State funds on deposit in the People's Bank. Hopkins committed suicide by shooting in March last. Subject to the presentation of the indictments, District-Attorney Graham appeared in court and asked for permission to withdraw the attachment obtained for the appearance before the Grand Jury of William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Stephen B. Stone, cashier of the Beaver Deposit Bank of Beaver, Penn.

The District-Attorney stated that he had desired to present to the Grand Jury through the two cashiers named certain evidence in the suit against Senator Quay and others, but as this matter had now passed out of the hands of the Grand Jury, their presence would not be needed until the case was brought to trial. He intimated that he would then demand their appearance as witnesses and would also insist upon the production of certain books and papers of those banks.

The Court granted the District-Attorney's request, and the attachments for the cashiers were ordered cancelled.

CHARGES IN THE INDICTMENTS.

The true bills returned by the Grand Jury are five in number. The first charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins for the unlawful use of the money of the People's Bank in the purchase and sale of stocks of various corporations for the account and benefit and profit of M. S. Quay.

The second indictment charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins to unlawfully buy and sell stocks, knowing that the said Hopkins was cashier of the People's Bank.

The third indictment charges Benjamin J. Haywood, M. S. Quay and Richard R. Quay with conspiracy to convert to their own use \$100,000 of the public money of Pennsylvania on December 1, 1896, when Haywood was the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and also with the use of the \$100,000.

The fourth bill charges M. S. Quay and Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy, together with John S. Hopkins, William Livsey, William B. Hart, Henry K. Boyer, John W. Morrison, Samuel M. Jackson and Charles H. McKee, on March 22, 1898, who, it is alleged, intended unlawfully to use, and did use to make profit, certain large sums of money of the Commonwealth, which had been deposited in the People's Bank by the several State Treasurers. Of those named, Messrs. Quay, Livsey, Hart, Boyer, Morrison, Jackson and Haywood had been State Treasurers, succeeding each other in the order named.

The fifth and last bill charges Benjamin J. Haywood, as State Treasurer, with unlawfully loaning \$100,000 of State money, which, it is alleged, went to Richard R. Quay, and also with receiving pecuniary benefit from the deposit of State money in the People's Bank.

Sensor Quay, with his son, Richard R. Quay, arrived here from San Luis, Fla., to-day, where they went over a week ago. They declined to discuss the indictments found against them. The Senator and his son were for some time closeted with their counsel. It is probable they will appear in court to-morrow to plead to the charges contained in the indictments, and, as District-Attorney Graham will press for an immediate trial, there is likelihood of the case being called on Wednesday.

WELCOME FOR AN AMERICAN SQUADRON.

HOSPITALITY OF PORTSMOUTH EXTENDED IN ADVANCE.

London, Nov. 21.—In consequence of rumors that an American squadron of warships is to visit Portsmouth, the Mayor of that place has written to the United States Embassy promising to give the Americans a cordial welcome. Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, in reply, has thanked the Mayor of Portsmouth for his courteous letter, which he will not fail to transmit to Washington. Mr. White, however, added:

"I have not yet received information of the visit, but my Government will not fail to be gratified by the knowledge that such a welcome awaits our squadron in the event of a visit."

BAPTIZED IN ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL.

CHRISTENING OF THE SON OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARIENBOURG.

London, Nov. 21.—The son recently born to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough was baptized in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, this afternoon, in the presence of a fashionable gathering. The sponsors were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Camden and Lady Blandford, for Miss Vandonit.

FUGITIVE TAILOR ARRAIGNED.

London, Nov. 21.—John Remen, a tailor of Philadelphia, who was arrested at Liverpool on Saturday last on the arrival at that port of the German steamer Italia, from Philadelphia, on an extradition warrant charging him with larceny and embezzlement, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day, and was remanded for a week. The detective who took the prisoner into custody testified that he found twenty-three rolls of cloth in the trunk of Remen's wife, and also a receipt for 25 signed by the Atlas Storage Company, of Philadelphia. The prisoner made no defence.

Remen was on his way to Hamburg, and was accompanied by his wife and three children. Remen is accused of stealing \$1,500 worth of cloth and \$500 in money from a Philadelphia firm.

MRS. PAULET RECOVERS DAMAGES.

London, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Paulet, an American actress, whose stage name is Jenny McNulty, and who on November 16 last brought suit against the managers of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, for damages for the loss of her services, was successful at the hearing, asserted that while she was in America the defendants seized her effects for debts of her husband, who at the time had deserted her.

THE COBLENZ SAFE AT OPORTO.

London, Nov. 21.—It is announced in a dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Bremen that the Spanish Coblenz, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, after whose safety fears had been entertained, arrived safely at Oporto yesterday.

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 21.—A severe storm has been raging here for the last three days, and it is feared that great damage has been done to Atlantic shipping.

The steamer Koughakon, while loading ore at Bell Island, near St. John's, was driven into her pier by the violence of the storm, and so badly damaged that she must come here for repairs.

LOSS OF COTTON BY FIRE.

Havre, Nov. 21.—A fire which broke out to-day in 400 bales of cotton lying at a wharf here destroyed 2,000 bales before it was got under control. The cotton was brought here on November 12 by the British steamer Iran from New-Orleans.

NEW FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY.

UNEXPECTED ANNOUNCEMENT OF A COMMERCIAL CONVENTION—ITS POLITICAL EFFECT.

Paris, Nov. 21.—It was quite unexpectedly announced this afternoon that a commercial treaty had been concluded between France and Italy, granting mutually favored treatment except for silk goods, which will remain subject to the maximum tariff. A bill embodying the agreement will be submitted immediately to the Chamber of Deputies.

The Government also introduced a bill in the Chamber to-day modifying the wine duties favorably to Italy.

The negotiations that have culminated in these arrangements have been on foot for two years, but nobody believed that a definite agreement was pending.

It is believed that the Fashoda affair was instrumental in inducing France to grant the necessary concessions, though it is noteworthy that the silk duties, which caused the breaking of the treaty in 1887, remain almost unchanged.

The negotiations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy. The exact effect of the concessions involved is not known as yet, but it is expected that they will have an important political influence for the removal of long-standing friction between the two countries.

The treaty, it is noticed, was concluded during the absence of Emperor William from Germany, and there is much speculation regarding its probable results upon the European alliances.

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ITALY.

London, Nov. 22.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "The conclusion of the Franco-Italian treaty came as a thunderclap. Looking to the hitherto strained relations between Paris and Rome, the treaty may be considered the most important international event as regards Italy since the conclusion of the Triple Alliance."

SHELLED BY SPANISH GUNBOATS.

A PHILIPPINE TOWN UNDER FIRE—SERGEANT PRICE STILL ALIVE.

Manila, Nov. 21.—Passengers who arrived here to-day by the steamer Adelaide report that two Spanish gunboats recently visited Sorsogon and fired three shells into the town, on the plea that the insurgents there refused to lower their flag when ordered to do so. On the insurgents showing fight, it is added, the gunboats left hurriedly. The shells did little damage.

Sergeant Price, of the Minnesota regiment, who was stabbed by disorderly Filipinos on Friday night, and who was reported to have been killed, is still alive.

ILOILO NOT CAPTURED.

Madrid, Nov. 21.—The report that the insurgents have captured Iloilo, the capital of Panay, in the Visayas group of the Philippines, is declared untrue.

It is said that measures have been taken for the defence of the town by the Spanish authorities.

LONDON, NOV. 22.—THE MADRID CORRESPONDENT OF "THE DAILY MAIL" SAYS:

"General Rios, the Spanish Governor of the Visayas Islands, cables from Iloilo that the rebellion of the native forces in the Spanish military service has been subdued. Ninety-seven rebels were court-martialed, of whom twenty-five were shot and sixty-nine were sentenced to imprisonment for life, with hard labor."

"The insurrection at Davao, in Mindanao, has been suppressed, according to General Rios, and tranquillity prevails in the rest of the islands except Negros."

"General Rios asserts that the Spanish garrison at Iloilo made several sorties, inflicting serious losses on the rebels. He adds, also, that at Soho the rebels continue to besiege the town."

AGONCILLO'S TONGUE A-GOING.

RESENTS GENERAL MERRITT'S VIEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Nov. 21.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, with his advisers, returned here from Paris this morning. He pronounced himself as being very indignant at the statements made by Major-General Wesley Merritt in reply to the arrangement of American officers made by the Insurgent Junta of Hong Kong in an open letter to President McKinley and the people of the United States. The general statement also displeased Agoncillo, and, after receding to an interviewer "how the Filipinos have loyally and effectively aided the Americans," he added:

"General Merritt's reference to the Filipinos as 'children' is simply an echo of a Spanish saying, and he may find, like the Spaniards, his error when it is too late."

"I am afraid the Filipinos will never again submit to the yoke of a colonial government. Rather than live again as slaves they will fight to the bitter end in defence of their rights and freedom. My instructions are to claim the recognition of their independence."

"What do the Filipinos think of the American proposal to purchase the islands?" Agoncillo was asked.

"The opinion of the Filipino Government cannot be favorable to it," he answered, "as they cannot allow themselves to be bought and sold like merchandise. But if the object of the moderate indemnity is their recognition and peace be established, I don't see why, perhaps, the matter should not be submitted to their consideration."

AGUINALDO'S AGENT WAS THEN ASKED WHAT FORM

of government the Filipinos would prefer if they could not get complete independence, but he declined to answer, saying it would be premature to do so. But he expressed "confidence in the honor of the American Nation and President McKinley, who will not permit any misunderstanding."

FILIPINOS WANT DAMAGES.

COMMISSION WILL GO TO WASHINGTON TO ASK FOR INDemnITY.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—At the Palace Hotel in this city are registered a number of prominent Filipinos. They come direct from the city of Manila, and are on their way to Washington. The party is composed of the following: Calixto Talarin, Pedro y Rungue, Juana Mantilla, Esteban y Rungue, Amelia Melillo and Messrs. Angue and Miguel Corti.

The object of the visit to the United States just now is to present large claims for damages to the President and Cabinet. The damages, it is asserted, were incurred in the recent war with Spain, and an attempt will be made to show that valuable property owned by the Filipinos was destroyed by the American troops. It is not definitely known just how large an indemnity will be asked by the Filipinos, but it is believed the aggregate claims will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

ENRIGN FERMIER DEAD.

HE WAS ATTACHED TO THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT PETREL ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Washington, Nov. 21.—A cable message has been received at the Navy Department announcing the death of Ensign George L. Fermier, attached to the gunboat Petrel, on the Asiatic Station. Beyond the statement that the officer died on November 19, no details were given. Ensign Fermier was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana.

SCHOOL BOARD STIRRED UP.

NEW COMMISSIONERS HELP TO MAKE A LIVELY MEETING.

PREVENT PROGRESS WITH THE NEW SALARY SCHEDULE—COMMISSIONER LITTLE TALKS OF A "JEKYLL AND HYDE" FARSE.

A general tilting between the Commissioners characterized the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and The Bronx held yesterday afternoon. It was an adjourned meeting from that held last Wednesday, when a warm discussion was raised by the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation, submitting a solution of the difficult problem of trying to make the new salary schedule fit the limited appropriation which the budget allows the Board for the increase in salaries.

This discussion received fresh impetus yesterday afternoon from the three new members of the Board appointed by Mayor Van Wyck on Friday last. The new Commissioners took sides with the force led by Commissioner Little, who desired to have no action taken by the Board on the salary schedule until it had been more thoroughly considered by each Commissioner.

Commissioner Anderson, chairman of the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation, first read a long report from the committee, showing what branches and departments of education would suffer by depriving them of appointment in favor of the carrying out of the salary schedule. Commissioner Little objected to voting on this report.

"There are present three new members of the Board," said Mr. Little, "and they have a right to understand this question before they vote. Then, again, it should have been submitted to the Finance Committee."

These remarks received the approval of the new members. Commissioner O'Brien said that he and the other members had a right to a fair vote when the question related to expenditures of any nature.

"I do not understand that this relates to any expenditure of money," replied President Hubbard.

"I know," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but it does relate to a decrease in expenditure which is just as important."

"Seeing that the Chair does not care to answer my question as to whether the report has been submitted to the Finance Committee, I take it that it has not," interposed Commissioner Little.

"I did not say I did not care to answer your question," said President Hubbard. "I refer you to the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation."

Commissioner Burlingham moved that the resolution be considered in part. This was seconded and was about to be voted on when Commissioner Little again arose to a point of order. The motion, he argued, was out of order until he had been assured that the report had been submitted to the Finance Committee.

"Your point is not well taken," ruled President Hubbard.

"Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair," exclaimed Commissioner Little, hotly.

The Board sustained the Chair by a vote of 11 to 7. Commissioner Burlingham's motion was then adopted.

Commissioner Anderson recommended an amendment to the schedule whereby women first assistants in boys' girls' and mixed grammar schools receive first-grade salaries. This recommendation was objected to by Superintendent Jasper, who said that the Board would be discriminating against the teachers in primary schools. "They are a very important branch of our teaching department," said Mr. Jasper.

Commissioner Mack thought the question should be settled by the Central Board of Education.

"Oh, I am tired of this farce of the Jeckyll and Hyde order," exclaimed Mr. Little. "You get a question which should be settled by this Board and you try to have it go to the Central Board where you will have a majority."

Commissioner Mack jumped up angrily. "I appeal to my record in this Board," he said. "I am not playing in any farce," he exclaimed. "I assert on the contrary that I have been too serious on many occasions for my colleagues."

Commissioner O'Brien again said that he did not understand the question, and from whom he could gather from the discussion, he thought there were many more Commissioners who did not know any more than he did about it.

After more argument the subject was over for further consideration to the regular meeting on December 7. Commissioner Little said he hoped that before the Board met again, all the Commissioners would give much study to the salary schedule. "When Mr. Anderson comes back from the Court of Appeals," he added, "perhaps he will have enough money to operate the schedule."

"Will Mr. Little tell me where Commissioner Anderson is going to get more money?" asked Commissioner Taft.

"I should advise the Judge," remarked Commissioner Little, "to take Mr. Anderson aside after the meeting, and probably he will tell you."

MONUMENT TO GERMAN SAILORS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT SHANGHAI IN MEMORY OF THE LOST CRUISER ITALIA.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia unveiled to-day the monument to the officers and sailors of the German third-class cruiser Italia, which was lost in a typhoon on July 23, 1896, north of the Shan-Tung promontory.

The ceremony was impressive. A large force of German sailors and marines was present, with American, British and Austrian sailors. The Shanghai Volunteers were also represented. The Rev. Mr. Hackmann, the German chaplain, made a short address after which the German Consul formally transferred the monument to the chairman of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, Prince Henry Taft.

The Italia was a small cruiser of 48 tons displacement, with two 100-mm. guns and two light guns. In the disaster all but ten of her company perished. A dispatch from Chee Foo, China, at the time reported that, according to the tale of the survivors, the officers and men gave three cheers for Emperor William as the Italia went down.

BIG SEIZURE OF ROLLING STOCK.

EIGHTEEN LOCOMOTIVES AND A THOUSAND BOX CARS TAKEN AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 21.—The biggest seizure ever made by the Canadian Customs Department involving 18 locomotives and 1,000 box cars, valued at \$750,000, has been made public. The rolling stock belongs to the Booth system of railroads, with headquarters in Ottawa, and was purchased in the United States. The seizure was made for alleged non-entry of the engines and cars upon their arrival in Canada. The Customs Department requires that all new cars entering the country must be reported to the Department. The only defence so far of the company is that the engines and cars were used for international traffic.

ITALY'S RIGHT TO RAHEITA.

Rome, Nov. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Canova, replying to a question, said Italy's right to the port of Raheita, on the west shore of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, had never been questioned by anybody. The recent visit of a French warship there and the landing of French sailors was only a momentary stay of the French in the neighborhood of the Italian ports. But the Minister continued, the matter had already been arranged between France and Italy in the most amicable manner, and Italy remains, as heretofore, in possession of the coast as far south as Ras Dumeira, south of which is French territory.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S CRUISE.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia has come down from Mare Island, and on Tuesday will sail for Central American ports. She will then go to the Hawaiian Islands.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAUREL IN THE PINES. LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAUREL IN THE PINES. LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAUREL IN THE PINES. LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAUREL IN THE PINES. LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAUREL IN THE PINES. LAUREL IN THE PINES.

NEAR TO AN ULTIMATUM.

FORMAL OFFER OF \$20,000,000 FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

SPAIN'S REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION REFUSED AND NOVEMBER 28 NAMED AS A TIME LIMIT FOR DISCUSSION—PLAIN DECLARATION FROM THE AMERICAN ENVOYS.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The Spanish and American Peace Commissioners met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Americans declared the United States must have the entire Philippine archipelago, and for a treaty cession of the islands the Americans tendered to Spain \$20,000,000.

The Americans refuse to arbitrate Article III of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine Islands. It is further declared that it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine Islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named the United States proposes a mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

November 28 is fixed as the date on which the United States Commission desires a definite response to to-day's propositions and all other subjects in issue here.

It is also declared that the United States desires to treat of the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1886, and also of the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands for an American naval station and of cable-landing rights at other places in Spanish jurisdiction and the revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force.

THE AMERICAN MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum of the American Commission embodying the above propositions is long and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish Commissioners in practically these terms:

The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American Commissioners in behalf of their Government for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish Commissioners, and the counter-proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American Commissioners, the latter, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of peace, their Government would, under the circumstances, be willing to tender.

The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines; but the American Commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of \$20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

It being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American Commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation a stipulation to the effect that for a term of years Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American Commissioners are also authorized and are prepared to insert in the treaty, in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States, a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed the terms nearest approaching to a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States Commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish Commissioners, on or before Monday, the 28th day of the present month, definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines, in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to. In this event it will be possible for the Joint Commission to continue its sessions and proceed to the consideration and adjustment of other matters, including those which, as subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions, should form part of the treaty of peace.

It was at this juncture that the Americans made known to the Spaniards that they desired to treat of the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; also of the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippine Islands; also of the taking over of the island of Kusaeiv or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; also of cable-station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction; also of the removal of certain treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain, and which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

The Commissions then adjourned until Wednesday next.

A FINAL PROPOSITION.

The United States Peace Commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon Judge Day, addressing Señor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish Commission, resorted to the protracted negotiations and reaffirmed the desire of the American Commissioners reach an amicable conclusion. Then,

handing the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition, which he hoped would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting forth the new proposal—the proposal that the United States must have possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, with a tender of \$20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the islands—was then read. Without betraying their mental attitude, the Spanish Commissioners suggested an adjournment to Wednesday.

The new proposition, with its collaterals, was embodied toward the end of the American memorandum, which filled thirty typewritten sheets. Only this part was read in the joint session, the memorandum then being delivered to the Spaniards for translation by their own staff.

Spain's proposition to invite the offices of a third Power to construe the words "control, disposition and government of the Philippines" was rejected by the American Commissioners on the ground that the dictum of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines, is so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration as between the parties to the agreement.

An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all other suggestions and considerations in it hinge upon treaty cession, at the amount named by the United States and within one week. In the event of cession Spain may enjoy for a term of twelve years rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If the United States acquires the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights. Should Spain refuse cession, she would remain liable for indemnity claims, national and individual, since the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse, she would also lose, probably, as further indemnity for the expenses of conquest, one of the Carolines, which she may now sell, and other cable privileges within Spanish jurisdiction might be taken by the United States without any return to Spain for them.

This evening, the Spaniards, doubtless, do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect to reply at Wednesday's meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because one money offer is made another and a larger offer may follow pressure upon the American Commissioners. But if this be their expectation it will not be realized. The American terms, submitted almost at the close of eight weeks of patient hearing and painstaking argument, are a practical ultimatum.

WHAT DEWEY ADVISES.

HE HOPES THE UNITED STATES WILL KEEP THE ENTIRE ARCHIPELAGO.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 21.—President Brown, of Norwich University, has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey under date of October 3, in which the Admiral says:

"I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble."

GENEROUS TERMS TO SPAIN. COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE OFFER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

London, Nov. 22.—The morning papers concede the generosity of the offer of the United States Peace Commissioners, and express the opinion that Spain would be foolish to reject them. They express universal gratification at the announcement of an "open door" policy in the Philippines.

"The Daily Mail" calls the offer of \$20,000,000 as indemnity "a surprising act of generosity." The papers generally take it for granted that the "open door" will be adopted in the West Indies also.

"The Daily News" says: "The United States has now become an Asiatic Power, and Lord Salisbury clearly had reason to predict that the expansion of the United States would give Great Britain a valuable ally in the China seas."

ATTEMPT TO RIG THE STOCK MARKET.

FALSE DISPATCH SENT FROM PARIS THAT THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN BROKEN OFF.

This cable dispatch from Paris was received in this city shortly after noon yesterday. The President of the Spanish Peace Commission, Señor Montero Rios, has refused to continue the negotiations.

Subsequent inquiry showed that the dispatch was an attempt to rig the stock market. The message was received over the wires of the Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques (the French Telegraphic Cables Company), and it appears on inquiry that the cable sheet handed in at the Paris office was indorsed in the name of the Paris correspondent of The Associated Press. The cable company was imposed upon. The Paris correspondent of The Associated Press, in reply to an inquiry, admitted that he had sent the message, but had any such message been sent with his knowledge or by his agent. Moreover, it was declared by the French Commissioner to be untrue.

The effect upon the stock market of the news was not important, a small reaction in prices being indicated.

SHORT TALK WITH SENATOR HOAR.

HE FORESEES DISASTER IN THE SITUATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Boston, Nov. 21 (Special).—Senator Hoar was informed this afternoon by a Tribune reporter of the news from Paris, and was asked to comment on it.

"I do not think I care," he said, "to comment upon the news at any length just at present. My opinion upon the Philippine question has been stated at length by me in my speech at Worcester during the last Republican State Convention platform, and I stand upon the utterance of Senator Lodge in his Republican Club speech."

"Do you favor giving the Philippines back to Spain?"

"I think we should set the people on their feet and let them govern themselves. My opinion is that if the United States acquire the Philippine Islands to govern them as a subject or vassal State, the destruction of the American Republic will date from the Administration of William McKinley."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Navy Department is informed that the naval yacht Scorpion, after calling at Key West, sailed on Sunday for Havana. The cruiser Topeka, now on her way to Key West, will continue to Havana to relieve the Scorpion, and will be followed by the other naval vessels.

The gunboat Vicksburg arrived at Barbadoes on the 19th; the gunboat Princeton at League Island on the 20th; the cutter Shenandoah at Port Antonio on the 19th; the cruiser Philadelphia at San Francisco, and the refrigerating ship Glacier at Santiago.

SHIPBUILDERS FORM A TRUST.

FOUR GREAT FIRMS PRACTICALLY POOL THEIR INTERESTS.

A SUDDEN INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF MONITORS RESULTS, AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT MAY HAVE TO MODIFY ITS PLANS AGAIN.</